Amngements and Meetings Co-Night.

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UNION SQUARE THEATER.—"Fun in a Fog," etc.
WALLACK'S PHEATER.—"Mighty Dollar." ACADEMY OF DESIGN .- Day time only : Centennial Loan

EXBIDITION.
GIMORE'S GARDEN, - Concert.
LEAVITT ALT ROOMS.—EXHIBITION of Paintings.
METHOPOLITAN MUSILIM OF ART.—Day time only: Contembra Loan Exhibition.

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### Business Nonces.

PIANOS AND ORGANS .- We are prepared to fier Planes and Organs, new and second-hand, of arst class unkers, including waters a at trices as astoniscingly or rash or on ingaligations that the poerrai reed not be without a good instrument. Feople must have a good deal for a little sency, and Horace Waters & Soos, 481 Frondway, N.Y., are now selling spleadld Instruments for a little money.

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1876.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Sir William Vernon-Harcourt intends moving a resolution in the British Parliament that the extradition laws ought to be amended, = The cotton trade in the Blackburn district is greatly depressed. === President Lerdo's reëlection is deemed certain in Mexico. = The Turks in Her- Defeat is repeated on a new stage, and under zegovina are panic-stricken. ==== Santa Anna 18

ter and his men are fully confirmed; they were the work of Sitting Bull, who has been on the werpath | his troops into a destruction so unparalleled as for nearly 15 years. Ex-Supervising Architect to be scarcely credible. The brief, ghastly Mullett is in Washington, trying hard to be restored to his former position. —— The question of open-ing the Centennial Exhibition on Sunday will be settled to-day; about 50,000 visitors a day have attended the Exhibition for two days.

Congress.-The Senate began the trial of Mr. Belknap and examined several witnesses, including Howard Crosby and Gen. McDowell, - The House engaged in a political debate on the Legislative bill and appointed a new Conference Com-

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Extensive piano fraudain selling inferior instruments as those of wall-brown manufacturers have been discovered. === The Board of Aldermen discussed at length the condition of Tompkins-square, === Tammany Hall appointed the mass meeting in ratification of the St. the Long Branch races, = known Wall-st. operator, failed, with liabilities of \$660,000. The Police Board resumed secret meetings, \_\_\_\_ Gold, 11218, 112, 112. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 89 310 cents. Stocks dull and irregular, market closing dull.

THE WEATHER.-THE TEIBUNE'S local observations indicate clear, warm weather, with occasional light clouds, and possibly light rain for two or three days. = In this city it was warmer and clear, with refreshing winds. Thermometer, 76°, 88°, 78°.

Readers of The Tribune leaving town or trav-

The Police Board has decided to go back to Its old system of holding its sessions in secret. What is it about to do that it is ashamed of?

In Mexico the election of President Lerdo is deemed certain. The insurrection is nearly quelled, and there is no strong candidate opposing him. The President's experience cannot fail to be useful in settling the political and social problems which still disturb Mexico.

The hospitalities which are extended to the Charleston and Augusta regiments form a fitting sequel to the centennial festivities. Today the Old Guard of this city is to entertain these Southern soldiers, who are on their way to Boston, where another welcome awaits them.

By a large majority the House yesterday decided not to pay the claims of insurance companies recognized by Great Britain under the Geneva award. Then, with consistency, the House decided to pay the money to two classes bave been repulsed without much fighting: Caster, with his 15 officers and 300 men, treaty.

With unexpected unanimity the House has agreed to the Senate resolution for finishing the Washington Monument. This will be accepted as good news all over the country; for though when completed the monument may not prove a thing of beauty, it will at least cease to be what it is now-a national disgrace.

After being freely offered to both the great political parties, the advocates of woman suffrage have at last found the favor which they seek-at least so far as Massachusetts is concerned-in the camp of the Prohibitionists. That irreconcilable party is reported as preparing to make an unusual effort this year in Massachusetts politics.

The utter destruction of a village in Iowa by flood, following a tempest, will bear com- forget. parison in many of its aspects with the Mill River disaster in 1874. Each was occasioned by the bursting of a mill dam. The denser population of Massachusetts furnished 148 soldiers will not have been shed entirely in population of Massachusetts furnished 148 soldiers will not have been shed entirely in to satisfy anybody as to his position on the financial issue. In the face of a most power-ful tendency toward inflation, he opened the context last Fall with a speech so strong and go on creating war according to the same system, was thoroughly weeked; Bockdale, Iowa, is reported as wholly swept tem, unless the needful change is hastened by by the bursting of a mill dam. The denser

away. The Western calamity had the added horror of occurring at midnight, but both were too sudden for much forewarning.

A hint was thrown out during the Aldermen's discussion of the Tempkins-square nuisance, which may explain why work there proceeds so slowly. There is the possibility that the broken ground, if left in its present condition, may afford the pretext of work and the pay of laborers for a large number of voters in the Fall. It may prove almost as profitable a political placer, though for the other party, as

A suit against the United States brought by an employé in the Government Printing Office, reveals more clearly than before, by a decision in the Supreme Court, the anomalous position of that office. The decision may prove of service in the trial of Printer Clapp, by helping to determine which branch of the Government can hold him to responsibility. It is at all events made clear that the Printing Office is not a bureau of the Interior Department.

yesterday a very full exposure of a system by which both the purchasers and the honest manufacturers of pianos have been largely defrauded. Inferior instruments have been labeled with names bearing a similarity to those of established repute, and then sold at a large advance upon their cost. These operations have been carried on for a length of time and systematically. The evidence in this case has been worked up in a very adroit manner. The benefit of the exposure to the general public is probably as great as to the manufacturers whose names have been imitated, and no one has any cause to regret the revelation of the facts except those who have been caught in these disreputable operations.

The dead lock between the Senate and House upon the remaining appropriation bills is due to a disagreement upon the question whether the House may properly attach to an appropriation bill legislation affecting salaries. The Senate is willing to appoint a commission to investigate the whole subject of salaries, but will not consent to be "driv" into making reductions by baying them tacked on to an appropriation bill. So the country waits, and has only the satis faction of seeing Congress sweat for it. Meantime it is interesting to know that Mr. Randall is the most important person in the nation. He is on all the conference committees, and everything is kept waiting for him. It seems a pity that, with so large a majority in the House, the Democratic party could not have found one other statesman who could be trusted to confer with the Senate on disagreeing votes. We hardly know which most to wonder at-the large capacity of Mr. Randall, or the exceeding poverty in statesmen of his party.

THE MONTANA SLAUGHTER.

It is slaughter, not war. After a hundred and twenty years, the tragedy of Braddock's conditions which increase its horror and shame. A general, skilled in Indian warfare DOMESTIC.-The defeat and massacre of Gen. Cus- and professedly familiar with every form of savage stratagem, has precipitated himself and story, as we receive it, offers nothing to relieve or mitigate the character of the defeat. Even in the bloody blunder of Balaklava, a portion of the six hundred rode back to tell the story of the charge; but here each officer and every man of five companies dashed into the jaws of death and returned no more. The fatal mistake and its resulting horrors of shaughter can therefore never be fully explained. The region selected by the Indians is ad-

mirably adapted for defense, and its rough, broken, partially-unexplored character should have suggested the greatest caution to the invading commanders. It lies between the Big Horn spur of the Rocky Mountains and the Louis ticket and platform for July 25. Domybrook, Patience, Tom Ochiltre and Coronet won
taries of the latter, the Big and Little Horn
to a good way, and have given promise of keeptaries of the latter, the Big and Little Horn
to the Fourth of July in a manly and rational and Rosebud Rivers. A district about a hundred miles in diameter probably includes all the principal strongholds of the hostile tribes. Gen. Crook's command, approaching from the south, and Gen. Terry's, which included the detachments of Custer, Reno and Gibbon, advancing from the east both by way of the plains and the Yellowstone, might, by proper combination of plans, have possessed themselves of the outlets of the region and have ascertained the position or movements of the enemy before attack. But the particulars eling for the Summer can have the paner mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 per month, the address being changed whenever desired. Requests for a change of address should always mention the edition (Daily, Weelly, or Semi-Weekly), and both old and new addresses.

enemy before attack. But the particulars which have reached us indicate great impatione or rashness. Gen. Crook, leaving his camp on Goose Creek, murched with 1,300 men against the Sioux, whom he found on Rosebad River, and on the 17th of June was led by his Crow allies into a battle out of which he was fortunate in being able to retreat without greater loss. A week afterward Custer and Reno reached the Little Horn, while Gibbon, advancing up the northern bank of the Yellowstone, had crossed at the mouth of the Big Hpru, on his way to join them. The main Indian encampment, stretching for four miles along the valley of the Little Horn, was discovered. We may be sure that it possessed every possible advantage of defense; the number of fighting men is estimated at from 2,500 to 4,000. By this time Gen. Custer had undoubtedly learned of Crook's repulse, and he was also aware of Gibbon's approach. Yet, without waiting for the latter's arrival - apparently without any thorough reconnaissance of the ground, eager to retrieve the reputation of our troops, and reckless through his own over-confidence of success, he ordered an immediate assault from opposite sides. Reno's detachment seems to charged into the heart of the defile, and died with a gallantry which must be called tragic rather than glorious.

There is no means of knowing the Indian losses. But the immediate effect of two successes will fire the savages with new courage, and may possibly be the means of strengthening their force by the accession of a few hitherto neutral tribes. They will be inspired by fresh confidence in their mode of warfare, after seeing that some of our most experienced officers have not yet mastered all its secrets. Gen. Custer has been considered one of the most successful commanders in this field: his daring and bravery were never questioned, and his last fatal mistake has been expiated by the blood of himself and his brothers, yet the very extent of an expiation which costs the country | acceptance would be such as to meet the such lives makes the rashness more difficult to

If such a catastrophe should provoke the people into demanding a speedy and complete revision of our Indian policy, the blood of our

popular indignation. The clause in the Appropriation bill, transferring the charge of Indian affairs from the Interior to the War Department, has passed the Honse, but is delayed and may be defeated, by the technical objections of the Senate. Such a transfer offers the immediate reform of the most glaring abuses of our present system-or want of system. It will relieve the country of the heaviest portion of the burden of loss, injustice and disgrace, which, on account of the indifference of both parties, it has borne for so many years.

THE "FOURTHS" OF THE FUTURE.

The country, after the great and special interest of the Centennial weeks, is once more returning to the comparative quet of everyday avocations. However much the recent celebration may have promoted social activity, it has hardly tended to improve business or production. We bave had a fine holiday, but all holidays must come to an end and be succeeded by work, in a world which exists by virtue of it. The fever was wholesome while it lasted-it would be otherwise if it should In one of the courts of this city there was last too long. The Exhibition at Philadelphia will continue to keep alive the public feeling, but we are not sure that it will not now receive a more rational attention and be enjoyed with a more profitable sobriety. It will be less of a spectacle but it will be more of a

> Every recovery from an abnormal excitement is fresh evidence of the good sense of a people. But even while the late commotion was at its hight it was gratifying to observe that mere show and noise, however gorgeous the one might be or however sonorous the other, were made subsidiary to the serious and thoughtful improvement of the jubilee. The fireworks, the cannonading, the illuminations, and the decorations have been most unfairly succeed at, as if they constituted the larger portion of the characteristics of the day. And yet, if we may judge by our own observation, the late Fourth of July, centennial as it was, hardly exceeded in these respects many of its predecessors. Everybody, while admitting evidences of strong popular feeling, is surprised that there should have been so little, comparatively, of merely barbarous demonstration. The nation appears to have well advanced from the childish stage of its life. Significant testimeny to this is to be found in the real merit of the discourses, which were not merely spoken but carefully listened to, and which, being printed, will also be carefully read by hundreds of thousands.

> The old-fashioned Fourth of July oration was a marvel in its way of bombast, false metaphor, and cheap rhetoric. Now and then, it is true, a good one was pronounced by a cultivated man; but the mass of these carmagnoles were as tawdry and tasteless and as full of tinsel as possible. From one end of them cheap glory, the banners flaunted, the eagles screamed, the stars twinkled, and the stripes erved for motley. The British lion was defied in the most turnid of sentences. The battles of the Revolution were fought over with more than their original noise. The yearly speaker out-Ossianed Ossian. He came nigh to accomplishing the impossible, for he almost behitled the character of Washington by his fustian eulogy. Such was the character of the Fourth of July oration fifty years ago. Two or three men-Everett, Webster, and a few others less distinguished-avoided these ridiculous methods, but usually the orators were as full of wrath as Pistol, and as bright with artificial flowers as the spouters of the first French Revolation. We read in yellow pamphlets their calico exordiums and perorations, and as we compare them with even the least meritorious of the orations of last Tuesday we are satisfied that we have now something more to say

> and know how to say it more judiciously. Still there is room for improvement in our festive methods. We are by no means entirely cured of the old passion for sound and for fury signifying nothing. We are, however, in ng the Fourth of July in a mualy and rational style. Hereafter, we shall put on less and less war-paint, give less unmitigated war-whoops, execute fewer war dances, burn gunpowder more moderately, and make the celebration a good deal more civilized in its details. Nations are partly known in history by the manner in which they arrange their political estivals, and by their commemoration of the days in which they were born, or of those in which they were preserved. In our own case, such observation must have a semi-military character, since we came into life through the pangs and perils of war; but an earnest comprehension of our national responsibilities and of true national greatness will temper the tendency to mere parade, and lend refinement to the more exuberant signs of our happiness.

THE ST. LOUIS COMPROMISE. The improper compromise between honesty

and repudiation begins to bear fruit. Yesterday we published an article from the St. Louis Westliche Post, written by Mr. Schurz and signed with his initials, in which the position taken by the Democratic party, both in the demand for the repeal of the Resumption act and in the association of Gov. Hendricks with Gov. Tilden on the ticket, is unsparingly condemned. The article does not definitely commit the writer to the support of Gov. Haves, it is true. But it would not have been written had not Mr. Schurz been satisfied that he could heartily support Gov. Hayes after the appearance of his letter of acceptance. It is ot possible for a man like Mr. Schurz to bide in any cave of Adullam during the Presidential contest of the Centennial year, He is too sincere a patriot not to take an active part in the contest, on that side which his judgment deems best for the good of the country, and his latest utterance shows that he does not mean to support Goy, Tilden. Perhans more earnestly than any man in the country, Mr. Schurz has urged reform of the civil service, and it may fairly be presumed that, in the brief interview between him and Gov. Haves which occurred at the depot at Columbus on Saturday, Mr. Schurz became satisfied that the letter of acceptance soon to appear would prove fully satisfactory on that subject to those who have this reform at heart. Indeed, in an interview with a St. Louis reporter, Dr. Prectorious, the editorial associate of Mr. Schurz, stated that the paper would undoubtedly support Gov. Haves, and that its editors were satisfied that his letter of wishes of friends of reform. If it satisfies Mr. Schurz, it will doubtless satisfy the great body of independent voters, so far as the question of civil service reform is concerned. Fortunately for Gov. Hayes, he does not need

was moved to express his regrets and doubts, and to earnestly urge that another issue should be made the more prominent in the canvass. Some weeks before the Cincinnati Convention, when the demand for repeal of the Resumption act was stronger in Ohio, according to Republican Congressmen, than ever before, Gov. Hayes was asked by a reporter of The Cincinnati Commercial to give his views on that subject. His answer, curt and unequivocal-that he would not favor repeal of the Resumption act unless accompanied with other more sure and more speedy means of resumption-was known to the Convention when he was selected. It was a brave declaration, and stamps Gov. Hayes as a man in whom defenders of the public honor can place implicit confidence. Holding an impregnable position on this question on which the Democratic candidates are especially weak, if Gov. Hayes satisfies the best class of independent voters that the cause of administrative reform is also safe in his hands, he will command a very large proportion of the independent vote.

It is argued by some that those who participated in the Independent Conference cannot prefer Gov. Hayes because he has not been so well known as a reformer as Gov. Tilden. But that Conference demanded, with equal positiveness, a candidate known to be sound on the question of currency and public honor. On that question, Gov. Tilden compromises himself by accepting a nomination with Gov. Hendricks, on a platform which demands the repudiation of a solemn pledge. The tone of his organ here, for months before the Convention, gave warning that he would consent to a repeal of the Resumption act, and, indeed, his latest message implied as

much. Men who are in earnest in defending the public honor are forced to prefer Gov. Hayes to Tilden and Hendricks on such a platform. The very declarations of the Independent Conference were most emphatic assurances that those participating therein would not support any candidate who should commit himself, or by his platform stand committed, to an act of repudiation. Hence, even if there should be a decided preference for Gov. Tilden on another issue, the Independents could not support him unless disposed to sacrifice a solemn pledge of the public faith. If they deem the public honor more important than a greater degree of efficiency in administrative reform, they could not refuse their support to the Republican candidates. But if the conduct and declarations of Gov. Hayes are such as to remove all doubts in respect to civil service reform also, even in the minds of those who have been most strennous in urging a thorough and uncompromising reform, there will be no room for hesitation. The great service which Gov. Tilden has performed will not be denied or belittled by candid men. But he is the candidate of a party which, even to the other, through the whole galaxy of in the Convention by which he was nominated, avowed its intention to assail the public honor. In that position he must be judged.

Ex-Minister Schenck is the guest of Mr. renor W. Park at Bennington, Vt.

Ex-Gov. Talbot writes to a friend in Boston hat he expects to return home some time late in August. The late William M. Cartmill of Wilson County, Tenn., bequeathed \$20,000 to Vanderbilt University as Nashville.

Mr. Gladstone has consented to write an esy on Lord Macaulay for the next number of The Lon-Speaker Kerr has improved considerably in

ealth, and he now has hopes of a complete recovery. He at Rockbridge Almo Springs, Va. Mr. Charles Dudley Warner arrived from Surope on Saturday last, and immediately hastened to Philadelpida to attend the National Celebration on the

The Pope received a large body of German pligrius in the Valican recently. They presented him with a number of presents, including chalices, vestments, am of money. After the Pope had made an ad-

inished by giving a German hurralt. The scene is de-scribed as curious, the German cheering sounding strange in the halls of the Vallean. The London Athenoum has the following : Prof. Waitney, the learned American Sanskritist, is reported to have nearly completed a treatise on Aryan nities, a work likely to create a sensation among ental scholars. It is said be intends to procee d to Li-soon and take up his abole there for several years, outline als researches. We hope, for the sake of lology, that this is a true report."

Mr. Conway in a letter from London tells the following story of Dean Stanley: "Once upon a time, the Dean of Westminster, going to the Abbey, put his gloves nto his bat. On returning home after his discourse he said to his wife, 'samehow the congregation seemed to gaze upon me to-day with a peculiar interest white I was preaching.' 'I do not wonder,' replied Lady Stanley, for during your entire sermon your gloves rested on the top of your head.'"

## POLITICAL NOTES.

Gov. Hayes is said to have written his letter acceptance, and its publication within a day or two is Mr. Bristow has made several engagements o take the stump in different States for Hayes and

Wheeler. He has written to a friend in New-London that we haves to be able to strenk in Connecticut. Dr. Preetorious, Carl Schurz's associate on the Westliche Post, said to a reporter of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat recently: "We shall support Hayes and Whoeler with a vim. We are quite satisfied with Gov.

Haven's standing in relation to reform. In a week or of neceptance are. They are perfectly satisfactory. It will embrace a decided expression on reform-reform in the civil service, hard money, and other things we have been lighting for."

Ohio is not to be abandoned. The Buffalo Courier informs us. The Democrats will contest every inch of ground on the issue of reform. At the same time, The Courier takes the precaution to explain that a Demo-Republican defeat would mean annihilation for that otherwise. If the Democrats make a desperate attempt to carry Ohio and fail, the event will have enough significance to give them a good deal harder work in November than they would otherwise have had.

The dismissal of Mr. Yaryan has been received in solemn silence by the great mass of Republican ournals. The Utica Herald commented upon it with b coming sadness, and fried in vain to find a good excuse for the President's conduct. The Cincinnati Gazelle goes farther, calls the act an extraordinary interference in the revenue service, and thinks it demands explanation, Looking for that explanation, The Gazette finds it in the President's dislike of Bristow and his associates, because President's distince of Bristow and his associates, becau-they have made his Administration odious by expos-the thieves connected with it, and adds: "Thus p-sonal disappointment, which is only according to hum-nature, may make a Fresident, whose personal hone-ia unquestioned, seem to be the pairon of corrupt office and may thus inflict a heavy blow on his party in a c-test which his Administration had made quite in-count hefore." The Nation finds a good deal that it likes

and about as much that it dislikes in the St. Louis platorm and ticket, and after a careful analysis of both elements, thus sums up : "While Mr. Tilden's official antecedents and his training and opinions on the leading nestions of the day are all in his favor, and while the Democratic platform, quá platform, is a more creditable and plain spoten document than that of the Republicans, the history of the Democratic party and of those with whom Mr. Tilden has acted in politics during the last fifteen years has been such that it will be difficult for the great body of Republicans, however much dissatisfied they may be with the Republican policy, platform or candidate, to intrust the large and delicate interests which have grown up since the war to Democratic hands. Nor can it be doubted that a large and most respectable of voters have been affended beyond recall by the

# CUSTER'S TERRIBLE DEFEAT.

Continued from First Page.

Col. Moore to send the supplies to Powder River and thea led his own column to the valley of that stream by a shorter detour. Scouts were also sent to Gen. Gibbon with instructions for him to remain where he was until Gen. Terry's command should join him. Gen. Custer, after a ride or 50 miles, marked out a road for the wagons, and conducted the column to the banks of the Powder River, about 25 miles from its mouth. Gen. Terry with a cavalry escort pushed down stream and found the steamers with the supplies moored to the bank. Learning that Gen. Gibben's force was encamped 35 miles up the river, and that the country was swarming with Indians, Gen. Terry embarked on one of the steamboats and steamed up the river to hold a conference with him. Gen. Gibbon's scouts reported that there was a large Indian camp strongly posted in the valley of Rosebud River. After a brief conference the two commanders agreed upon a plan of operations, and Gen. Terry returned to the Powder River. The main column reached the Yellowstone on

June 11 and went into camp. Gen. Terry sent Col. Reno with six companies of cavalry and a Gatling gun to ascend Powder River Valley, and, striking across to Tougue River, descend to the Yellowstone, where, according to the plan, the rest of the command would be encamped. The scouting party was detained by rain until June 19, when it started in a north-westerly direction along the north bank of the Powder River. THE TEHBUNE'S last letter from Gen. Terry's expedition was dated June 12, at the encampment on the Yellowstone at the month of the Powder River. At that time no tidings had been received from Gen. Crook's force, but the columns of Gen. Terry and Gen. Gibbon were within 35 miles of each other on opposite sides of the Yellowstone. The Generals had arranged that the northern column should return to its former camp opposite the mouth of the Rosebud River and prevent the escape of, Sitting Bull's Indians across the river if they should be routed or hard pressed by the cavalry. Gen. Terry's force was to ascend the Yellowstone as far as the Tongue River, and there await the return of Col. Reno's scouting party. Gen. Custer was then to take nine companies of cavalry and a detachment of Indian scouts, and with a large train of pack mules, loaded with supplies for fifteen days, was to pass up the valley of the Tongue River, make a forced march across the country to Rosebud River, where the Indians were reported to be in strong force, and to rejoin the main olumn at the mouth of the river. Meanwhile four companies of Gen. Gibbon's cavalry were to be ferried across the Yellowstone, and with the three companies of the 7th that were left with Gen. Terry were to march up the river to the mouth of the Rosebud River and up the valley in the direction of Gen. Caster's force. This was the plan of operations on June 12.

On July 3 advices were received at Bismarck, on the Missouri, from Gen. Terry's command. They were to the following effect: "Col. Reno with his cavalry command had returned from the work assigned him, and was censured for not fully obeying instructions. Gen. Custer, with 12 companies of cavalry, took the trail of the 1,500 Indians where Col. Rene had abandoned it, and pushed into Rosebud Valley, where the Indians have been congregated for some time. Rumors prevail that Gen. Custer has since had a battle with the Indians, Gen. Custer, on the 21st, was at the mouth of the Rose bud, and a fight with the Indians was expected about the 24th. Gen. Custer carried 10 days' rations. Gen. Terry was to supply Gen. Custer from the mouth of the Big Horn, should his pursuit of Indians lead him that way. Otherwise, Gen. Custer may go to Fort Fetterman for sapplies. Gen. Terry retains two steamboats, carrying troops and supplies, The Yellowstone being high, boats have no difficulty in running to big Horn. The country is so rough that even Gatling guns cannot be easily moved by land. Col. Rone, on the 20th, was near the mouth of Tongue River. Moore, with six companies of mfantry, was at the mouth of the Powder River. Gen. Gibbon's command was at the month of the Big Harn. Two hunters were killed by the Indians near Powder Rives No other casualties had occurred. The health of the command was good. Gen. Terry had mounted 200 infantry on the mules of the

vagon train. He had not heard from Gen. Crook," The ramors of the battle on the Little Horn were confirmed on July 1 by the arrival at Stillwater, near Fort Reno, of a scout from Gen. Gibbon's force, who brought tidings of Gen. Custer's death and the massacre of a large share of his force.

GEN. GIBBON'S COLUMN. Buford, at the junction of the Yellowsto Missouri, and was under marching orders about the middle of May. The line of march extended up the right or north bank of the Yellowstone, and the force omprised six companies of the 7th Infantry and four companies of cavarry. Indians were frequently seen hovering about the camp, and three soldiers who had strayed from the main force were shot. The column advanced as far as the Rosebud River and went rato camp. Learning from scouts that Gen. Terry's force was approaching, Gen. Gibbon resolved to descend the Yellowstone in order to form a junction with the main command. After consulting with Gen, Terry 35 miles west of Powder River and receiving supplies. Gen. Gibbon retraced his steps to his former camp and subsequently pressed on to the Big Horn, where he seems to have seen stationed when the massacre occurred,

GEN. CROOK'S OPERATIONS.

Brig.-Gen. Crook has led soldiers in an attack upon the hostile Sioux Indians twice during the present year. Leaving Fort Fetterman in Wyoming Territory early in March, he succeeded, after a formight's march in very inclement weather, in surprising the village of Crazy Horse on the Powder River. The soldiers entered the Indian camp early in the morning of March 17, quickly scattered the savages, killed many, and destroyed a large amount of ammunition stored in the tents. Owing to a lack of sufficient supplies and the exhaustion of the troops, Gen. Crook was then compelled to return to Fort Fetterman. This return march the Sionx Nation interpreted as a retreat, caused by fear, and many Indians at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies have since left the agencies and joined their kindred in the revolt. Gen. Crook was occupied during May in gathering

large force of soldiers at Fort Fetterman, and in organizing a pack train of sufficient size to carry supplies to feed the little army for two months, it being his intention to make another and more determined attack upon the Indians. Toward the end of May the preparations for the expedition were completed. The troops consisted of cavalry and infantry. The cavalry was composed of the following companies: 3d Cavalry, Lieut, Lawson commanding.

companies:
A, 3d Cavalry, Lieut, Lawson cot
B, 2d Cavalry, Capt, Mienhold,
C, 5d Cavalry, Capt, Van Vliet,
D, 3d Cavalry, Capt, Benry,
E, 3d Cavalry, Capt, Benry,
E, 3d Cavalry, Lieut, Crawford,
L, 3d Cavalry, Lieut, Crawford,
L, 3d Cavalry, Lieut, Vroom,
L, 3d Cavalry, Capt, Milis,
A, 2d Cavalry, Capt, Milis,
A, 2d Cavalry, Capt, Dewees,
L, 2d Cavalry, Capt, Noves,
D, 2d Cavalry, Capt, Wells,
The subalterns serving in thi

The subalterns serving in this force were Lieuts. Libby, Morton, Paul, Schwatke, Simpson, Van Lindwitz, Foster, Chase, Huntington, O'Brien, Pierson, and Kingsbury. The infantry consisted of Companies C. H. and G of the 9th Regiment, and two companies of the 4th Regiment, commanded by Capts, Munson, Burrows, Burt, Coats, and Lubu, with Lieuts, Delaney, Capron, Carpenter, Robertson, and Robinson. The force numbered in all 1,100 men. There were five-pack trains, containing altogether 320 mules, and carrrying 64,000 pounds of forage, rations, and ammunition. The wagontrain consisted of 100 wagons, which were loaded with 350,000 pounds of war material. Before starting Gen. Crook visited the Red Cloud Agency and endeavored to obtain some Indian scouts. He at first found the chiefs favorable to his scheme, but influenced by the Agency employes, The movements of Gen. Crook's command have

they at fast refused to give are assistance to the army. During his stay at the Agency Gen. Crock learned that many young Indians had gone to the camp of Crazy Horse with 100 ledges of the Brale Sioux from the Spotted Tail Agency. Returning to Fort Fetterman the General made final preparations for the march, and sent half breed scouts to friendly tribes of the Crow and the Snake Indians, asking them to join his expedition at Old Fort Reno to cooperate with him in an attack upon their enemies, the Sloux.

The expedition marched from Fort Fetterman on

May 29. For a week the march was continued in a

north-westerly direction. The rums of two forts, now known as Old Fort Renound Old Fort Kearney, were reached and passed, but no Indians were encountered. Occasionally columns of smoke were seen rising in the distance, indicating the presence of an Indian camp, but no enemy was seen. The Tongue River, over 190 miles from Fort Fetterman, was crossed on the morning of June 7, and a camp was established. The Tongue River flows northeast, empties into the Yellowstone River, and on its banks the camp of the hostile Sioux has often been placed. Great precautions were therefore taken at nightfall in stationing the sentinels. At midnight an Indian speaking the Sioux language was heard shouting from the summit of a high bluff near the camp. Other Indians soon joined him, and apparently there was a war council. They warned the members of the expedition to return to Fort Fetterman if they valued their lives, as before two suns rolled round the camp would be attacked by a multitude of the Sioux. A day and a night passed, however, before the threatened attack was made, It was late on the afternoon of June 9 when an infantry picket saw a band of Indians creeping to good positions behind rocks on a bluff near the camp. The infantry were immediately formed into order of battle, and the cavalrymen mounted their horses. The infantry soldiers fired several volleys, and the Indians returned the fire. Four companies of cavalry then ascending the bluff,

routed the Indians.
On the following day, it being thought that the camp was in an unsafe position, the troops marched 16 miles to the junction of Goose Creek with the Tongue River, where a favorable position was found. Here, on June 14, the band of Crow and Snake scouts joined the expedition. Their aid was eagerly received, as few of the soldiers were well enough acquainted with Indian warfare to be of use as scouts. The camp, it was believed, was closely observed by bands of Sioux, but it was impossible to learn anything about their strength without scouts. The Crow Indians reported that Gen. Gibbon's column had reached the Yellowstone River opposite the mouth of the Tongue River, but had been unable to cross the river and attack a large camp of the Sioux plainly visible on the south side of the river, owing to not having any boats.

Having by the delay in waiting for the arrival of Indian allies obtained much needed rest for his oldiers and their animals, Gen. Crook now resolved to seek and attack the Sioux. The five companies of infantry were mounted on mules belonging to the pack train, and four days' rations and one blanket were allowed to every man. No means of transportation were taken except riding horses and mules. The Snakes and Ctows, 250 in number, were provided with Government arms and ammunition. The march was resumed on the morning of June 16. A distance of 35 miles was made, and the force encamped at the headwaters of Rosebud River, between high bluffs. A hollow square was formed, in anticipation of a night attack, the Crows reporting that there were signs of the presence of the Sioux. The camp was astir at 5 o'clock the following morning, and the march was continued down the valley of the Rosebud. The advance was made as quietly as possible, and the column was divided, so as to avoid raising dust, and thus giving warning to the enemy. The Crows marched in front and on the flanks of the column of soldiers, but they had forgotten to send forward their scouts during the night before, and this omis-

sion was to cost the army many lives that day.

The expedition had marched 10 miles, when at

7:30 a. m. the Crow scouts suddenly came running

in from the front and declared that the Sioux were

about to make an attack. A halt was made and an

order was given to unsaddle the animals, it being supposed that the scouts had merely seen some of scouts near their village on the hills engaged in herding their ponies. Yells were soon heard, however, beyond a low hill to the north, and a Crow chief soon appeared over the hill and gave a signal to the Crows that meant to them that the Sioux were near at hand. The Crows instantly dashed forward and disappeared over the hill. At this moment the two battalions of the 3d Cavalry were resting on the south side of Rosebud Creek, Gen. Gibbon's force was concentrated at Fort and the battalion of the 2d Cavairy on the porth side. The cavalry made ready to mount, were about to charge, and shots began to be heard. The valley in which the troops were stationed is surrounded by hills, rising ridge above ridge on every side, and these ridges are frequently cut through with deep ravines. If the expedition had continued its march a mile further in the same track it would have entered one of the deepest of these ravines, and here probably the Sioux had intended to make their attack. If it had happened they wished, the troops would have had great difficulty in forming any line of defense, and doubtless hundreds of them would have perished. Gen. Crook, on receiving the news of the advance of the Sioux, rode to a small bill at the front and saw that the hostile Indians were indeed coming forward with the evident intention of attacking the troops clustered in the valley below. Gen, Crook im mediately formed his plan of battle. He ordered Col. Royall on the left with the 3d Cavalry to advance and occupy the hills in his front, and Capt, Mills, with another portion of the 3d Cavalry, with two infantry companies, to advance on the right. The columns drove the Indians from hill to hill, but in the advance the left, under Col. Royall, became separated from the infantry. The Indians from the higher ridges discovered the unfortunate position of the left wing, and entering the gap between it and the center attacked the cavalrymen not only on that flank, but also in the rear, Col. Royall was compelled to retreat, and in the endeavor to con solidate his line with the center his troops were forced to descend into a deep ravine. Indiana immediately took possession of the abandoned hill, and poured a galling fire into the ranks of the soldiers as they retreated, while Indians at either end of the hollow boldly attacked the soldiers. A hand to hand conflict fellowed between many of the soldiers and the Indians. Several of the soldiers in the hurried retreat down the bill and across the hollow were cut off from their omrades, were surrounded by the Sioux, and after

> great Sioux village could be found. In the battle 10 soldiers had been killed and 19 wounded, and one Sanke Indian killed and several Crow Indians wounded. Gen. Crook resolved to continue his pursuit the following day, but learned with dismay from his Indian allies that they intended to go home. The Crows said that they had captured a pony, which they had left in their native village, and feared that the Sioux had attacked the village. The Snakes complained that they had not been well supported by the soldiers in their attack upon the Sioux. It being unpossible to pursue the Sioux without scouts, Gen. Crook reluctantly retreated to the Goose Creek camp, and sent a courier to Fort Fetterman, requesting that half-breed scouts be sent from the Red Cloud Agency to his camp. He also sent orders to Fort Fetterman that five companies of infantry and one company of cavalry should be sent to his headquarters at once. Gen. Crook's force on June 20

desperate resistance were killed and scalped. One

of the soldiers who surrendered his musket to a

Sioux Indian was instantly brained with the weapon

by the Indian. The main body of Col. Royall's force

regained the main body of the expedition, however,

and the troops were reformed and again pushed for-

ward to the line of battle. The troops now advanced

three miles, clearing the hills on either side of the

Rosebad. At 1 p. m. Gen. Crook decided to hait,

the Crow scouts not knowing as which direction the

was still encamped near Goose Creek.